

# Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 24

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.445c. Per Ton, \$88.90.  
88 Analysis Beets, 14s. 11d. Per Ton, \$103.67.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, August 23.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 72. Weather, fair.

## ANDREWS AND THE PURISTS.

It is only necessary to go over the list of the names of those who preferred "charges" against Lorrin Andrews to convince the average Republican that it was from no burning desire to purify the party that the charges were brought. Bartlett of the Brewery, Buchly of a wholesale liquor house, O'Neil of the same, Scully of the Two Jacks' Saloon, McCarthy of the Criterion Saloon, include the ones who would have Andrews fired. That ought to be quite sufficient.

Jack Atkinson, the chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee, became for some reason or other an ally of these five, and has resigned. This is unfortunate. Atkinson should have nothing in common with the ones who supply the saloons with their goods or dispense these goods over the bars. He can have nothing politically in common with them, because some of them are Republicans and some of them are Democrats and some of them are anything politically for the money. The resigned chairman has been out of the country for some time, however, and probably does not know. Some one ought to tell him.

John Lane knew what he was doing. He wants to be the next mayor of Honolulu and depends upon Wise and his employees to nominate him. One condition of the nomination was the overthrow of Andrews and it was quite certain that the rank and file of the Republican voters would not agree to any plan of having him ousted when they knew by first hand knowledge that he had done more towards bringing the party back into harmony than any other one man has been able to do. Andrews had to be dumped otherwise than by waiting for the primaries.

The day before the "charges" were sprung, the saloon men and Wise held a conference in the private office of Peacock & Co. Then a delegation from the conference went out and called on Atkinson, making a series of calls, in fact. The idea at first was to simply stampede the Republican chairman into supporting the Manoa insurgents by showing him the precious affidavits. They overdid it, however, the affidavits going so far in their statements as to make their production necessary. This was not what the Bartlett crowd had figured on, but they finally sent Wise to Atkinson and told him that he could use the information given him.

Lane did not have to be told. He knew what Wise and the others were up to.

What The Advertiser would like to know now is, did Atkinson promise the liquor dealers to help in the attempt to drive Andrews out of his position of organizer as a condition of the agreement he, as head of the Republican party, was trying to make with the liquor dealers?

It is probably not generally known that some of the leaders against Andrews in his Manoa fight, the ones who actually started it, are allies of the liquor men. It is pretty generally understood among those conversant with the ins and outs of the situation, however, that one anti-Andrews worker, who is now campaigning in three precincts for the primaries and who is mainly responsible for spreading the reports in Manoa which have deceived the so-called "insurgents" has been in the secret pay of the liquor dealers for some months. It is reported to The Advertiser, upon what we believe to be reliable authority, that this agent earned his money during the prohibition campaign by selling advance copies of the prohibitionist literature before these were publicly distributed and by writing editorials for the Bulletin. It is generally believed that his work now is supplying the Bulletin with editorial articles against Andrews and spreading stories among credulous voters in Manoa and elsewhere.

If the Manoa voters would take the trouble to run down some of the reports in circulation it would most probably be found that they come from the one source.

## SUGAR CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sugar consumption of the United States in the fiscal year just ended was larger than ever before and was also drawn more largely than ever before from our own fields and plantations in both continental United States and in the noncontiguous territories. The quantity of sugar consumed in the country during the fiscal year just ended was, according to estimates of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, seven and one-half billion pounds, speaking in round terms, or an average of eighty-two pounds per capita. On only two occasions, 1909 and 1907, had the consumption crossed the seven billion line, and on only four other occasions, 1908, 1906, 1905, and 1903, had the total passed the six billion line.

In supplying this largest quantity of sugar ever consumed in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the beet sugar fields of the United States contributed in each case larger quantities for domestic consumption than ever before, the Philippines contributed a larger quantity than at any other time since annexation, while the contributions of the cane fields of the United States were slightly less than in several earlier years. The quantity of sugar sent to the United States from the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1910 was 1,111 million pounds, against 1,078 million in 1908, the former high record year; from Porto Rico, 569 million pounds, against 488 million in 1909, the former high record year; and from the Philippine Islands, 176 million pounds, a total larger than in any year since 1890. The contribution of the beet sugar fields of continental United States to the consumption of the fiscal year 1910 was 1,025 million pounds, against 967 million in the high record year, 1907; while the cane sugar product of the United States contributed 750 million pounds, against 829 million in 1909, the former high record year.

As a consequence of this increased supply from Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the beet sugar fields of the United States, the quantity of sugar imported from foreign countries fell from 4,106 million pounds in the fiscal year 1909, to 3,918 million in 1910.

From these figures it appears that the sugar fields of continental United States supplied about twenty-four per cent of the consumption in this country in the fiscal year 1910, the noncontiguous territories of the United States about twenty-five per cent, and foreign countries about fifty-one per cent. In 1905 foreign countries supplied about fifty-nine per cent of the total; in 1900, seventy-five per cent, and prior to that time, supplied about seventy-five per cent of the total consumption of the country.

This reduction in the share which foreign countries are supplying of the sugar consumed in the United States, from an average of about seventy-five per cent prior to 1900 down to a little more than fifty per cent at the present time, is due in part to an increase in the production of beet sugar in the United States and in part to increased contributions from the noncontiguous territories. In the calendar year 1909 the quantity of beet sugar produced in the United States was, according to figures of the department of agriculture, 1,025 million pounds, against seventy-three million in 1899, a decade earlier, or fifteen times as much in 1909 as in 1899. The quantity of cane sugar produced in the country was, in 1909, according to the same authority, 750 million pounds, against 569 million in 1899. The quantity of cane sugar brought from Hawaii in the fiscal year 1910 was, according to figures of the bureau of statistics, 1,111 million pounds, against 505 million in 1900; from Porto Rico, 569 million pounds, against seventy-three million in 1900; and from the Philippine Islands 176 million pounds, against forty-nine million in 1900.

The contribution of the sugar fields of continental United States to the consumption of the fiscal year 1910 was thus 1,775 million pounds, of which 1,025 million pounds was beet sugar and 750 million pounds cane sugar. Prior to 1907 the quantity of cane sugar produced in the United States exceeded that from beets. Beginning with 1907, the quantity supplied from beets exceeded that from cane and has so continued down to the present time. The growth of beet sugar production in the United States during the last twelve years has been much more rapid than that of cane sugar, the beet sugar crop of 1908 having been ninety million pounds, and that of 1909, 1,025 million; while that of cane in 1898 was 708 million pounds, and in 1909, 750 million pounds. The quantity of sugar brought from the noncontiguous territories has also largely increased meantime, having been in the fiscal year 1900: from Hawaii, 505 million pounds, against 1,111 million in 1910; from Porto Rico, 73 million pounds, against 569 million in 1910; and from the Philippines, 49 million, against 176 million in 1910, making the total from the noncontiguous territories in 1900 about 627 million pounds, against 1,556 million in 1910, or practically three times as much in 1910 as in 1900.

Adding to the domestic sugar product in the calendar year 1909, the re-

ceipts from the noncontiguous territories and the imports from foreign countries in the fiscal year 1910, and deducting the quantity shipped from continental United States, gives a total consumption of 7,360 million pounds, an average of 81.86 pounds per capita, the largest, with two exceptions, in the history of the country. In 1879 the per capita consumption was 32.73 pounds; in 1880, 39.46 pounds; in 1890, 51 pounds; in 1907, the high record year, 82.61 pounds; and in 1910, as already stated, 81.86 pounds. Meanwhile the share of domestic consumption supplied by foreign sugar has fallen from an average of seventy-five per cent prior to 1900 to fifty-one per cent in 1910.

## WOMAN'S SHARE OF THE GOOD TIMES.

Who gets the most benefit out of the good times, the men or the women? If the figures of the government statistical bureau are to be taken as proof, the answer is, the women. They have the best of it by a large number of millions.

During the last fiscal year, to get down to figures, the luxuries imported into the United States amounted in value to two hundred and fifty odd million dollars, which was twenty-five millions more than the value of the luxuries of 1909, and two and a half times as much as was blown in on the unnecessary things of life from abroad in 1900.

Taking these luxuries according to the sex of the users and it is seen that jewels, laces, perfumeries, flowers, embroideries and furs beat cigars and tobaccos, spirits and wines and materials for smokes not only in aggregate value but in proportionate increase.

The greatest luxury the American people indulged in last year was diamonds for the beautification of womanhood, and the next greatest was cigars and tobaccos for the fumigation of manhood. Sparklers to the value of forty-seven millions were imported, over three times as much as ten years ago, while cigars and tobaccos only increased two and a half times as much, from fifteen million to thirty-seven million. In 1900 the value of the imported smokes was over a million dollars more than the value of the gems, while last year the diamonds beat the cigars by more than ten million.

During the ten years just passed, cotton laces imported have doubled in value, furs have more than doubled, feathers have jumped three times, toys have trebled in value, silk lace has jumped from three to five million, perfumery more than doubled and orchids the same. Chiclé, from which is made the chewing gum that Mary exercises on, rose in value six times. So much for what fair woman got as her share of the good times.

Here man confined his luxuries to smokes, automobiles, pipes and smokers' supplies and drinks. Some of these, notably the wines and the automobiles, he probably shared up, but he is charged with them all, representing last year a total of sixty-six million dollars out of the grand total for luxuries of two hundred and fifty millions. His smokes cost two and a half times as much as ten years ago, his fancy drinks not quite twice, his automobiles jumped from an insignificant figure to three and four-fifths millions and his pipes and cigar holders from a third to a little over a million.

Thus, when the increased cost of living becomes a family discussion, let the head of the house point to the statistics to show that his vices are not increasing in cost nearly as rapidly as his better half's vanities.

The police are now handling the fifth case of indecent assault to be brought to their attention on warrants within a very few months. This is a disgraceful record for this Island, but not one-tenth as disgraceful as the fact that one particularly heinous case was amended to a charge of vagrancy and another case has been amended "on points of law" to a charge of assault and battery. The honor of womanhood and the sanctity of virtue appear to be held as pretty cheap by either the lawmakers or the ones responsible for the enforcement of the law.

The desires of the members of the local Marine Corps to become registered voters of Oahu may be realized, but it will not be until after they have received their individual discharges and become of us. The marines may consider themselves neither soldier nor sailors, but the result of legal investigation will probably show that they are both.

The Star states that this paper first tried to make a deal with a politician and then called him a yellow dog. This must have happened "in the days of the Monarchy" concerning which the Star stock of information is both comprehensive and voluminous. It certainly did not happen lately.

"Your mayor is a fine fellow," a British visitor is supposed to have said yesterday. "Our Lord Mayor is a splendid official," he is quoted as having added. As the interview is supposed to have been serious, let us not laugh at the conjunction of the two officials.

If Captain Berger desires to surrender the baton he has waved so successfully for the past thirty-seven years, he should be allowed to retire on a substantial pension. He has earned it in his work for Hawaii at home and abroad.

That Honolulu man who is reported to be about to fly across the Atlantic has no true aloha for the Islands. If he had he would point his aeroplane this way and give us the benefit of the advertising.

## ETHICS FOR THE LAWYER MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

Mr. Withington has received a limited number of copies of this code and has distributed them as far as they will go. The canons have been adopted in many States. Attorney-General Lindsay particularly New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Maine, Iowa, Florida, Tennessee, South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Washington, Nebraska and Louisiana.

One clause of the canons contains a paragraph relating to the selection of judges, the report being as follows: "It is the duty of the bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of judges. It should protect earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves."

With reference to the attitude toward a jury, the canons provide: "All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause."

The lawyer's duty in its last analysis is discussed as follows: "No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon

the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen."

## RUSSIANS ALL WANT TO RETURN

(Continued from Page One.)

Best Kind of Laborers. The lunas stated in every case that the Russians were steady laborers and that in this way they were the best class of labor yet brought to the Islands. They work hard, without complaint, and get in many more days per month than any other nationality. While they are new at the work in the canefields they seem to be able to hold their own with the older laborers and with more training should be superior. Many of them are skilled workmen, mechanics of various trades, but on account of their lack of knowledge of English, they cannot be placed at the higher class work, for which they are really fitted.

### Want to Go Home.

Almost all those who were examined by Mr. Brown, with the single exception of those at Paho, said that they would like to return to Russia. They stated that after their bills had been paid for food and clothes, there was nothing left for them at the end of the month. In Paho the men are well satisfied; one of the principal reasons for this being that there are so many Russians on this work that they form a little community of their own, in which they have common ovens for the cooking of bread and other benefits resulting from numbers as well as the social intercourse which helps so far towards making labor contented.

A great many of the Russians who have been working on the plantation in North Hilo have left, to work on the grading of the Hamakua extension. Contractor Wilson states that they are the highest class of day labor that he has. The Japanese are, of course, the backbone of the railroad labor, but they are not as good as the Russians save where they are working by contract. In this, however, they excel. The Russians are bigger men than the Japanese and can do heavy work. They are steady and industrious. The railroad work pays better than any common

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

The enrolled Republicans of the 3rd precinct of the 4th District will meet at the corner of Alexander and Young streets under the shed of the Rapid Transit Company, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Territorial and County Conventions on Friday, the 26th day of August, at 7:30 p. m. LORRIN ANDREWS, President.

8750

### NOTICE.

A meeting of the 7th Precinct, 4th District, Republican Club will be held at the residence of Thomas Kakalia on Friday evening, August 26, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating delegates for the Territorial and County and District Conventions. FRED K. COCKETT, Secretary, 7th Precinct, 4th District. 8750

### NOTICE.

A meeting of the 9th Precinct, 5th District, Republican Club, will be held at the residence of S. Mahelona, Kapalama, on Friday evening, August 26, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating delegates for the Territorial and County and District Conventions. H. K. ALAPAI, President. S. MAHELONA, Secretary. 8750



## Keen Enjoyment For You

There's a treat in store for every man who has yet to smoke a Van Dyck "Quality" Cigar.

To many, this cigar is a revelation in Havana tobacco—but only because it is of the finest Havana, and nothing else.

To smoke one is to fall under the spell, and you'll find added enjoyment in every one thereafter.

A constant keen delight are Moreover, you get twice the value in a "Van Dyck" than any imported cigar could possibly offer.

For we save 100 per cent import duty by making them at Tampa, Fla. This saving goes to you in the Van Dyck "Quality" Cigar—a fact that you'll appreciate when you light one.

Go to your dealer. Select your favorite shape—there's 27 to choose from. Pay what you've accustomed to for an ordinary Havana cigar, and enjoy the Best.

**3 for 25c and Upward**  
M. A. GUNST & Co.—"The House of Staples"—Distributors.

## Thrifty Women

have a knack of making one dollar do the work of two and putting the other dollar away as a seed for better times to come.

These women know the value of a Savings Account where their money is safe and is earning interest at four and one-half per cent per annum.

## Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

labor on this island, the regular wage being \$1.50 per day while some of the citizen labor gets as high as \$1.75. Wilson states that the Russians are better workers than the Portuguese or Hawaiians, when they have learned what is wanted of them.

### Cost of Living Only Kick.

When the Russians were questioned by Mr. Brown, through Interpreter Martin Grune, they had very few complaints to make except in regard to the cost of living. They stated that they had understood that the wages to be paid amounted to forty-five rubles per month, which is what the plantations are paying them. If they had a chance to learn English and could buy their provisions cheaper they would be contented. One cause of complaint comes from the fact that in Manchuria many of them, according to their statement, owned land on which they could raise practically everything that they wanted to live on. So far very few have done anything in this line here. They appear to be day laborers and ready to do good work for a contractor but not to care to assume that responsibility themselves.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived yesterday morning from Kona and Kau ports, bringing the following cargo: 3955 bags of sugar, 883 bags of coffee, 12 bags of ginger, 49 cases of fruit, 300 cases of pineapples, 42 bales of bones, 56 pieces of koe, 20 head of cattle, and a lot of small articles of merchandise. Purser Sheldon of the Mauna Loa reported good rains in Kau.

Thirteen gamblers came up in the police net after a haul had been made in the Japanese quarter near the corner of King and Kekaulike streets last night.

# "IN THE BIG SURF"

Latest photos at the

Hollister Drug Co.



## Our stock of Gold Jewelry is now larger

than ever before. We are constantly adding new articles of late design to our lines, and now have an excellent assortment of Gold and Stone Set Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Vell Pins, Barettes, Etc. Etc. For out-of-town customers, or those who find it inconvenient to visit our store, we gladly send memorandum packages on approval. Our telephone number is 1728 and a call from you will bring quick response.

H. F. Wichman & Co.  
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LEADING JEWELERS.

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Cool, comfortable and central. Elevator, janitor service and lights included.

Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.  
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REGAL SHOE STORE  
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King Street, Next to Advertiser